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through a list of drugs. The author says that "many new and some old drugs and pharmaceutical preparations have been intentionally omitted from this edition, and only those considered which are in everyday use and of recognized therapeutic value."

The dose is indicated in the metric system, with the equivalent per old measurement following immediately in brackets. The dose is *given* for the human adult and for various animals, as follows: "Franzula.—Dose, syrup, adult, 8.0 to 30.0 cubic centimetres (two fluidrachms to one fluidounce); dog, 30.0 to 60.0 cubic centimetres (one fluidounce to two fluidounces); cat, 15.0 to 30.0 cubic centimetres (one-half fluidounce to one fluidounce)." Some of the drugs are shared by humans, cattle, horses, cats, dogs, and "smaller animals," others are selected for humans, pigs, the horse, and the cat, with no mention of our friend the dog and no dose for cattle or pigs. A careful survey of the dosage leads to the conviction that certain animals require a larger pharmacopœia than others. The horse follows man very closely in his need of drugs; the dog is not far behind, while cattle, sheep, and pigs require relatively less and less.

Part III., devoted to pharmacy, will probably recommend itself more than the rest of the book to student nurses, especially those who may contemplate a better acquaintance with practical pharmacy.

ON HOLY GROUND: BIBLE STORIES WITH PICTURES OF BIBLE LANDS.

By William L. Worcester. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

"On Holy Ground" is a handsomely illustrated book of stories from the Old and New Testaments, many of the pictures being copies in black and white from celebrated paintings.

These stories are based upon the modern interpretation of the Bible, the literal translation from the text following the explanation or story.

For instance, in the first chapter the reader is given the version of the creation, founded upon the scientific theory of the earth's formation, in these words: "The earth was not made in a moment, but the Lord was forming it through six long ages before it was ready for people to live in."

How much more sensible to give to little children this explanation of the creation than to allow them to gather from the Bible text the idea that the world was hurled in form by the power of a terrible and mighty God, who began the work on Monday morning and finished it on Saturday night, after which supreme effort He "rested on the seventh day." The writer confesses that no amount of common-sense or

scientific authority can dispel such an impression from her own mind, which was her childish interpretation of the Old Testament.

The stories are attractively told in a manner intelligible to very young children as well as those of more advanced years.

THE LIFE OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, by Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley, and published by S. Bousfield & Co., of London, will be reviewed in our next issue.



WORK AS A THERAPEUTIC MEASURE.—This is the subject of an editorial in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*. “Among the many rational therapeutic measures which have been advocated of late years, small attention has been paid to the efficacy of work.” Rest, exercise, massage, electricity, hydrotherapy, etc., have been used with much success and enthusiasm by many, both within and without the profession. The so-called “rest treatment” introduced by Dr. Weir Mitchell has been demonstrated beyond doubt to be most successful in appropriate cases. It has undoubtedly many times been misused and indiscriminately used, and consequently has given its best results in the hands of its founder. “In view, however, of all the time and attention which has been given to treatment by so-called rational methods, it is somewhat extraordinary that no systematic attempt has been made to systematize a method of treatment which shall have work, either physical or mental, as its fundamental principle. Of course, physicians are continually advising physical exercise and physical labor, but with the possible exception of Mœbius no one has mapped out a work cure in the same systematic fashion as the rest cure.” The author considers that invalidism is quite often due to other causes than those for which rest and recreation could work a cure. It is a very rare experience to come in contact with a person who is really suffering from overwork. The work may be uncongenial, the hours long, and physical strength insufficient to meet the demands. It is the author’s belief that the lack of suitable employment is rather the source of the various failures which are familiar to every physician. If it be true that overwork is rare, and that the moral and physical stimulus which work gives is desirable, systematic treatment by work is as rational as systematic treatment by other means. Employment of the mind, as well as the body, is conducive to health, and physicians would accomplish far more definite results if they insisted on the necessity of work with anything like the frequency that they insist on the necessity of rest.